

# LUN

2. Enlightened.  
Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,  
Travelling east; and with her part averie  
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part  
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. viii.
3. Shining; bright.  
The most *luminous* of the prismatic colours are the vel-  
low and orange: these affect the senses more strongly than  
all the rest together. *Newton's Opticks*.
- LUMP. *n. f.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]  
1. A small mass of any matter.  
The weed *kal* is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and  
then they crush the ashes into *lumps* like a stone, and so sell  
them to the Venetians. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Without this various agitation of the water, how could  
*lumps* of sugar or salt cast into it be so perfectly dissolved in  
it, that the *lumps* themselves totally disappear? *Boyle*.  
An Ombite wretch is prisoner made;  
Whose flesh torn off by *lumps*, the rav'nous foe  
In morsels cut. *Tate*.  
Every fragrant flower, and od'rous green,  
Were sorted well, with *lumps* of amber laid between. *Dry*.  
To conceive thus of the soul's intimate union with an in-  
finite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one  
into as gross thoughts, as a country-maid would have of an  
infinite butter-print, the several parts whereof being applied  
to her *lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was  
present need of. *Locke*.
2. A shapeless mass.  
Hence, heap of wrath, soul indigestible *lump*;  
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
Blush, blush, thou *lump* of soul deformity. *Shak.peare*.  
Why might not there have been, in this great mass, huge  
*lumps* of solid matter, which, without any form or order,  
might be jumbled together. *Keil against Burnet*.  
3. Mass undistinguished.  
All mens honours  
Lie like one *lump* before him, to be fashion'd  
Into what pinch he please. *Shak.peare's Henry VIII.*  
It is rare to find any of these metals pure; but copper,  
iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, all promiscuously in one  
*lump*. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*
4. The whole together; the gross.  
If my readers will not go to the price of buying my pa-  
pers by retail, they may buy them in the *lump*. *Addison*.  
Other epidemical vices are rife and predominant only for  
a season, and must not be ascribed to human nature in the  
*lump*. *Bentley's Sermons*.  
The principal gentlemen of several counties are stigmatized  
in a *lump*, under the notion of being papists. *Swift*.  
To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to  
particulars.  
The expences ought to be *lumped* together. *Ayliffe's Par.*  
Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in  
one scale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but  
very little of being a counterpoise: the Spaniards upon this  
reckoned, that if Spain of itself weighed so well, they could  
not fail of success when the several parts of the monarchy  
were *lumped* in the same scale. *Addison*.  
LUMPISH. [*lump* and *fish*; *lumpish*, Lat.] A sort of fish.  
LUMPING. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low  
word.  
Nick, thou shalt have a *lumping* pennyworth. *Arbutnot*.  
LUMPISH. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive;  
bulky.  
Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man, and there-  
fore heavy and *lumpish*. *Raeb's Hist. of the World*.  
Sylvia is *lumpish*, heavy, melancholy. *Shak.peare*.  
Love is all spirit: fairies sooner may  
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,  
Than we; we are too dull and *lumpish*. *Suckling*.  
Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after the grossest  
were sunk down, which, by their heaviness and *lumpish*  
figure, made their way more speedily. *Barnet*.  
How dull and how insensible a beast  
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the rest?  
Philosophers and poets vainly strove  
In every age the *lumpish* mass to move. *Dryden*.  
LUMPISHLY. *adv.* [from *lumpish*.] With heaviness; with stu-  
pidity.  
LUMPISHNESS. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heaviness.  
LUMPY. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact  
masses.  
One of the best spades to dig hard *lumpy* clay, but too  
small for light garden mould. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
LUNACY. *n. f.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madness  
influenced by the moon; madness in general.  
Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark house  
and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not  
so punished and cured is, that the *lunacy* is so ordinary, that  
the whippers are in love too. *Shak.peare*. As you like it.

# LUN

- Your kindred shun your *lunacy*,  
As beaten hence by your strange *lunacy*. *Shak.peare*.  
There is difference of *lunacy*: I had rather be mad with  
him, that, when he had nothing, thought all the day, that  
came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you  
have so much coming in, think you have nothing. *Sage*.  
LUNAR. *adj.* [*lunare*, Fr. *lunaris*, Latin.] Relating to the  
LU'NARY. *moon*; under the dominion of the moon.  
They that have resolved that the years were but *lunary*  
years, *viz.* of a month, or Egyptian years, are easily con-  
futed. *Raeb's Hist. of the World*.  
They have denominated some herb solar and some lunar,  
and such like toys put into great words. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
The figure of its seed much resembles a leafhopper, which  
Baptista Porta hath thought too low a signification, and called  
the same unto a *lunary* representation. *Brown's Vulg. Errors*.  
We upon our globe's last verge shall go,  
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;  
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,  
And on the lunar world securely pry. *Dryden*.  
LU'NARY. *n. f.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort.  
Then sprinkles she the juice of rue  
With nine drops of the midnight dew,  
From *lunary* distilling. *Drayton's Nymphs*.  
LU'NATED. *adj.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half moon.  
LU'NATIC. *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the ima-  
gination influenced by the moon.  
Bedlam beggars, from low farms,  
Sometimes with *lunatic* bans, sometimes with prayers,  
Enforce their charity. *Shak.peare*.  
LU'NATIC. *n. f.* A madman.  
The *lunatic*, the lover, and the poet,  
Are of imagination all compact:  
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;  
The madman. *Shak.peare*. *Midsummer Night's Dream*.  
I dare ensure any man well in his wits, for one in the  
thousand that he shall not die a *lunatic* in Bedlam within  
these seven years; because not above one in about one thou-  
sand five hundred have done so. *Grant's Bills*.  
See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,  
The sot a hero, *lunatic* a king. *Pope*.  
The residue of the yearly profits shall be laid out in pur-  
chasing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hospital  
for the reception of idiots and *lunatics*. *Edw.*  
LUNATION. *n. f.* [*lunation*, French; *luna*, Latin.] The re-  
volution of the moon.  
If the *lunations* be observed for a cycle of nineteen years,  
which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will  
be verified for succeeding cycles for ever. *Haller on Time*.  
LUNCH. *n. f.* [*luncheon* derives it from *luncheon*, Spanish;  
LU'NCHON. *Skinner* from *kleinken*, a small piece, Teu-  
tonick. It probably comes from *clunch* or *clunch*.] As much  
food as one's hand can hold.  
When hungry thou stood'st staring, like an owl,  
I fied the *luncheon* from the barley loaf;  
With crumbled bread I thickened well the melfs. *Gay*.  
LUNE. *n. f.* [*luna*, Latin.]  
1. Any thing in the shape of an half moon.  
2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy, mad freaks. The French say of  
a man who is but fantastical or whimsical, *il a des lunes*.  
Bastrew them  
These dangerous, unsafe *lunes* i' th' king;  
He must be told on't, and he shall: the office  
Becomes a woman best. *Shak.peare*. *Winter's Tale*.  
3. A laith: as, the *lune* of a hawk.  
LUNETTE. *n. f.* [French.] A small half moon.  
Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which  
consists of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is com-  
monly raised in fosses full of water, to serve instead of a  
fausse braye, and to dispute the enemy's passage: it is six  
toises in extent, of which the parapet is four. *Trenant*.  
LUNGS. *n. f.* [*lungen*, Saxon; *long*, Dutch.] The lights; the  
part by which breath is inspired and expired.  
More would I, but my *lungs* are wasted so,  
That strength of speech is utterly denied me. *Shak.peare*.  
The bellows of his *lungs* begin to swell, *Dryden*.  
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel.  
Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,  
And throats of brass inspir'd with iron *lungs*;  
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,  
Nor half the punishments those crimes have met. *Dryden*.  
LUNGED. *adj.* [from *lungs*.] Having *lungs*; having the nature  
of *lungs*; drawing in and emitting air: as, the *lungs* in an  
animal body.  
The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,  
While the *lung'd* bellows hilling fire provoke. *Dryden*.  
LUNG-GROWN. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown*.]  
The *lungs* sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the  
breast within; whence such as are so tainted with that ac-  
cident are *lung-grown*. *Harvey on Consumption*.  
LUN'GROWN.

# LUR

- LU'NGWORT. *n. f.* [*pulmonaria*, Lat.]  
The flower consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a  
funnel, whose upper part is cut into several segments; from  
its fitulous flower-cup, which is for the most part pentago-  
nal, rises the point encompassed by four embryos, which  
afterwards become so many seeds inclosed in the flower-  
cup. *Miller*.  
LUNISO'LAR. *adj.* [*lunifoliar*, French; *luna* and *solaris*, Lat.]  
Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.  
LUNT. *n. f.* [*lout*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns  
are fired.  
LU'PINE. *n. f.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of  
pulse.  
It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement  
rises the pale, which afterward turns into a pod filled with  
either plain or spherical seeds: the leaves grow like fingers  
upon the foot stalks. *Miller*.  
When Proteogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he  
used to diet himself with peas and *lupines*, that his invention  
might be quick and refined. *Pecham on Drawing*.  
Where stalks of *lupines* grew,  
Th' ensuing season, in return, may hear  
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryden's Georg.*  
Proteogenes, drawing the picture of Jalyfus, took no other  
nourishment than *lupines* mixed with water, for fear of clog-  
ging his imagination by the luxury of his food. *Dryden*.  
LURCH. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *lurcher*,  
a game of draughts, much used, as he says, among the  
Dutch; *lurcher* he derives from *area*; so that, I suppose,  
those that are lost are left in *lurches*, in the *lurch* or box;  
whence the use of the word.]  
To leave in the LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deserted con-  
dition; to leave without help.  
Will you now to peace incline,  
And languish in the main design,  
And leave us in the *lurch*. *Denham*.  
But though th' art of a different church,  
I will not leave thee in the *lurch*. *Hudibras*, p. i.  
Have a care how you keep company with those that, when  
they find themselves upon a pinch, will leave their friends in  
the *lurch*. *L'Estrange's Fables*.  
Can you break your word with three of the honestest best-  
meaning persons in the world? It is safe to take advantage  
of their simplicity and credulity, and leave them in the *lurch*  
at last. *Arbutnot's Hist. of F. Bull.*  
Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fash-  
ionable world, and leave us in the *lurch*, by some of their late  
refinements. *Addison's Guardian*.  
To LURCH. *v. n.* [*lurchen*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.]  
1. To shift; to play tricks.  
I myself, sometimes leaving the fear of heav'n on my left-  
hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to  
shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*. *Shak.peare*.  
2. To lie in wait: we now rather use *lurk*.  
While the one was upon wing, the other stood *lurching*  
upon the ground, and flew away with the fish. *L'Estrange*.  
To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcher*, Latin.]  
1. To devour; to swallow greedily.  
Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too  
near *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon's Essays*.  
2. To defeat; to disappoint. A word now used only in bur-  
lesque. [from the game *lurch*.]  
He waxed like a sea;  
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,  
He *lurch'd* all swords o' th' garland. *Shak.peare*. *Coriolanus*.  
God never designed the use of them to be continual; by  
putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail  
and *lurch* the expectation. *South's Sermons*.  
This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the sin-  
cere communicant. *South's Sermons*.  
3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.  
LURCHER. *n. f.* [from *lurch*.]  
1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap.  
I cannot represent those worthies more naturally than un-  
der the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders,  
*lurchers*, and setters. *Tatler*, N. 59.  
His thefts some tradesman spies,  
Swift from his play the scudding *lurcher* flies;  
Whilst ev'ry honest tongue stop thief refunds. *Gay*.  
2. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not used.  
LURE. *n. f.* [*lurre*, French; *lure*, Dutch.]  
1. Something held out to call a hawk.  
My falcon now is sharp and passing empty,  
And, till she stoop, the must not be full-gorg'd,  
For then she never looks upon her *lure*. *Shak.peare*.  
This *lure* she cast abroad, thinking that this fame and be-  
lief would draw, at one time or other, some birds to strike  
upon it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
A great estate to an heir, is as a *lure* to all the birds of  
prey round about to seize on him. *Bacon*.

# LUS

- A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;  
With her of tariffs, and of *lures* he talks. *Prior*.  
2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage.  
How many have with a smile made small account  
Of beauty, and her *lures*, easily scorn'd  
All her assaults, on worthier things intent. *Milt. Par. Reg.*  
This stiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,  
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's *lure* descend. *Denham*.  
To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.  
Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill, I had sudden-  
ly an offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated  
in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon*.  
To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.  
As when a flock  
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,  
Against the day of battle, to a field  
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lur'd*  
With scent of living carcasses. *Milton's Par. Lost*.  
A man spent one day in labour, that he might pass the  
other at ease; and *lured* on by the pleasure of this bait, when  
he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he  
could. *Temple*.  
Should you *lure*  
From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots  
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,  
Behoves you then to ply your finest art. *Thomson's Spring*.  
Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,  
And various science *lures* the learned eye. *Gay's Trivia*.  
LU'RID. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal.  
Slow settling o'er the *lurid* grove,  
Unusual darkness broods. *Thomson's Summer*.  
To LURK. *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the same word.  
See LURCH.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close.  
Far in land a savage nation dwelt,  
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;  
But like wild beasts, *lurking* in loathsome den,  
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,  
All naked. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.  
Milbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of some  
eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little  
brook running there through. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.  
They lay not to live by their works,  
But theevishly loiter and *lurk*. *Tusser's Husbandry*.  
If sinners entice, consent not; if they say, let us lay wait  
for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov. i. 11*.  
The wife, when danger or dishonour *lurks*,  
Safest, and seemliest by her husband stays. *Milton*.  
See  
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree:  
Then rend it off. *Dryden's Aen.*  
The king unseen  
*Lurk'd* in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;  
He springs to vengeance. *Pope*.  
I do not *lurk* in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to  
the world: I have set my name at length. *Swift*.  
LURKER. *n. f.* [from *lurk*.] A thief that lies in wait.  
LURKINGPLACE. *n. f.* [*lurk* and *place*.] Hiding place; secret  
place.  
Take knowledge of all the *lurkingplaces* where he hideth  
himself. *1 Sam. xxiii. 23*.  
LU'SCIOUS. *adj.* [from *delicious*, say some; but *Skinner* more  
probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.]  
1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.  
2. Sweet in a great degree.  
The food that to him now is as *luscious* as loches, shall  
shortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shak.peare*. *Othello*.  
With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his glass,  
And shed the *luscious* liquor on the ground. *Milton*.  
Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last,  
And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste. *Dryden*.  
3. Pleasing; delightful.  
He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some  
gainful purchase. *South's Sermons*.  
LU'SCIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *luscious*.] Sweet to a great degree.  
LU'SCIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *luscious*.] Immoderate sweetness.  
Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter  
sensualities whole *lusciousness* intoxicates us, and to clip wings  
which carry us from him. *Decay of Piety*.  
Peas breed worms by reason of the *lusciousness* and sweet-  
ness of the grain. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
LU'SERN. *n. f.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.  
LUSH. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and  
faint; from *luscio*.  
How *lush* and lusty the grafs looks? how green? *Shak.*  
LUSK. *adj.* [*luscio*, French.] Idle; lazy; worthless. *Diët*.  
LU'SKISH. *adj.* [from *lush*.] Somewhat inclinable to laziness  
or indolence.  
LU'SKISHLY. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] Lazily; indolently.  
LU'SKISHNESS. *adv.* [from *luskish*.] A disposition to laziness.  
LUSO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*lusorius*, Latin.] Used in play; sportive.  
15 U  
Things